



STEAMERS CRASH.

500 Lives In Peril In Collision In New York Bay.

MOUNT DESERT CUT DOWN.

Fifteen Men and Women Injured In Stampede to Reach Decks of the Admiral Dewey That Caused the Disaster.

New York, Nov. 23.—Fifteen persons were injured and the lives of more than 500 others were imperiled when the fruit steamer Admiral Dewey, inward bound from Jamaica, crashed into the steamer Mount Desert, outward bound from Bay Ridge for the fishing banks.

The Admiral Dewey, coming suddenly out of a fog bank, struck the Mount Desert amidships, opening a gash in the Mount Desert that extended from the upper deck to the water's edge.

There were 450 passengers, including twenty women and six children, on the Mount Desert, and the Admiral Dewey carried forty-five passengers, nearly all of whom were postal clerks returning from Kingston, Jamaica.

Panic followed the collision, and passengers on the fishing steamer began piling over the guard rails of that vessel and leaped for the deck of the Admiral Dewey.

Captain Davidson kept the Admiral Dewey moving slowly ahead, and this kept the sharp prow of the fruit steamer into the rent that had been made and afforded a place for the frightened passengers of the Mount Desert to land.

Thus the two steamers moved slowly toward the lower bay while a wild scene was taking place on the decks. The Mount Desert was apparently sinking, and the passengers fought frantically to get to the deck of the Admiral Dewey.

Many of the women on the fishing steamer fainted. The children ran about the deck crying, and men battled with each other.

Fifteen persons were injured in the stampede. Men and women crowded over the guard rails on to the Admiral Dewey so rapidly that they trampled upon each other.

Police Captain Cornelius J. Hayes and Lieutenant of Police Samuel G. Belton were passengers on the Admiral Dewey. Lieutenant Belton rescued one woman who had been pushed from the deck of the Mount Desert and was hanging by one hand to the shattered guard rail of the Mount Desert. Hayes and Belton stood at the prow of the Admiral Dewey and pulled men and women to safety as they swarmed on to the deck.

Within fifteen minutes the Admiral Dewey had pushed the Mount Desert close to the east bank, and Captain Davidson discovered that the keel of his steamer was striking bottom.

Wrecking tugs and steamboats took the Mount Desert to the Morse dry dock for repairs.

CHINESE PRINCE ARRIVES.

Tsai Fu, Member of Royal Family, Comes as Special Envoy.

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—Conveying to the American government the gratitude of the Chinese people for remittance of a debt amounting to nearly \$14,000,000, Prince Tsai Fu, a member of the royal family, with a large retinue, arrived here on the steamer Mongolia. With him is Tang Shao Yi, a powerful Chinese mandarin.

In their honor the dragon flag flew from the mastsheads of a score of vessels in the bay, guns mounted on the harbor front boomed out a salute and thousands of Chinamen, silk robed or silk habited, thronged the wharf where they landed.

Not until the Mongolia dropped anchor in the harbor did Prince Tsai Fu and Tang Shao Yi learn that the dowager empress of China was dead.

In accordance with the edict of mourning the envoys will remain secluded for three days in this city.

HUNTER KILLS BROKER.

Physician Shoots at a Quail and Hits His Friend.

Ellsworth, Kan., Nov. 23.—Sidney B. Tremble, a bond broker of Chicago, was shot and killed by Dr. Frank Stuart, his intimate friend, when the latter fired at a bunch of quail.

The two men were members of a hunting party which gathered here as guests of George T. Tremble, president of the Central National bank.

Student Riots in Oporto.

Oporto, Nov. 23.—Riots marked the departure of a number of students for Coimbra today, and seven students were injured.

NO PERSIAN PARLIAMENT.

Shah Issues Proclamation Refusing to Redeem Promise.

Teheran, Nov. 23.—The shah of Persia has definitely decided that the people shall not have a constitution, and his proclamation to that effect was posted in the mosques today.

It has been evident for some time past that the shah was becoming less and less disposed to summoning parliament. In his proclamation he says:

"We were prepared to redeem our promise and convolve parliament, but we learn from the assembled representatives of the people that they do not want a constitution. We have therefore decided to defer to their wishes, and the clergy and ecclesiastics having recognized that the establishment of a parliament would conflict with the laws of Islam, we determined that in the future under no pretext shall such a parliament be established."

"Nevertheless in the interests of right we have given the necessary instructions for the maintenance of justice. We hereby summon the ecclesiastical body to communicate to the whole people this our resolve to protect the rights of our subjects."

CASTRO GOING TO EUROPE.

Venezuelan President Said to Be About to Undergo Operation.

Caracas, Venezuela, Nov. 23.—President Castro is about to leave Venezuela for Europe to undergo an operation at the hands of skilled surgeons. This is the first time the president ever has



PRESIDENT CASTRO.

left Venezuelan territory. He has lived all his life without traveling beyond the confines of the republic, barring a few trips into Colombia.

The president contemplates leaving La Guaira tomorrow on the French mail steamer Guadeloupe.

His departure recalls the flight of President Gomez Blanco, who was alleged to have carried with him to Europe many millions of Venezuelan gold. Prior to Blanco's flight with the funds of the government he had twice visited Europe while serving as president.

Other instances of presidents of Latin-American republics visiting foreign countries during their terms of office were those of Barrios of Guatemala and Diaz of Mexico.

NEW ENGLAND SOLONS MEET.

Governors and Legislators Discuss State Problems Today.

Boston, Nov. 23.—This city is today the scene of a notable gathering of New England leaders in the persons of the governors, lieutenant governors, incoming governors, national and state legislators and other officials of the six New England states. The purpose of their coming together is to discuss the preservation of the natural resources of the states in line with the recent gathering in Washington of officials and others representing the entire country. Today's meeting may be said to be an outgrowth of the national assemblage.

The conference will last two days. The subjects to be discussed are forestry and fruit raising, the protection of the fisheries, the construction of good roads and the regulation of automobiles. Proposed legislation concerning these matters will be laid before the officials by some of the best known experts of the country.

WOMAN PAINTER DIES.

Imogene Morrell Passes Away In Poor Lodging House Room.

Washington, Nov. 23.—Mrs. Imogene Robinson Morrell, a celebrated portrait and historical painter, died in the small room of a lodging house alone and friendless.

She established the National Academy of Fine Arts in this city and received scores of medals for notable works.

Mrs. Morrell was the only woman whose painting occupies a place in the United States capitol, she having painted the notable picture of General John A. Dix.

REVOLT IN CHINA.

Troops Sent to Quell Outbreak on the Yangtse.

MUTINY IN THREE GARRISONS

Five More Battalions Brought to Peking on Report That Revolutionaries Will Attack the Celestial Capital.

Peking, Nov. 23.—Reports have reached here of a serious revolt in Nanking, where the troops in three garrisons have mutinied and joined the insurgents.

Many persons have been killed and hundreds of houses destroyed and looted.

Commander Li was wounded, Commander Chen Hui Yung killed, and a deputy in charge of a magazine was murdered.

Six battalions of troops fresh from the maneuvers have been hurried to the disaffected province, but it is feared that these will be insufficient to cope with the emergency.

Five more battalions have been brought to Peking to protect the capital, as it is said that a large force of revolutionaries are on the march hither.

A decree has been promulgated ordering the officials of the provinces to capture rebels for summary beheading and promising a reward.

Tsen Chen Hsuan, formerly viceroy of Kwangtung, has been summoned to Peking and will arrive today.

Detachments of troops guard the city gates, and gendarmes are on duty at the approaches to the foreign legations. The government is urged to take additional precautionary measures, for revolutionaries are spreading all kinds of reports, which might act like firebrands to the spirit of uneasiness underlying present conditions in China.

It was owing to one of these disturbances that the edict of Nov. 21 was issued, in which was pointed out that lawless conspirators had tried to invade the interior, and all officials were ordered to arrest and summarily behead them wherever found. The government has ordered an investigation of the governor of Nanchang province on account of a slight uprising that took place there. Two Peking newspapers have been fined and one has been suppressed for publishing details of the illness and death of the emperor and the dowager empress.

Reforms have already been instituted in the palace. The new Dowager Empress Yehonala has withdrawn herself to the background, and the late dowager's eunuchs and others who were closely identified with her powerful and dominating rule, becoming alarmed at the evidences of the reform movement and anticipating discharge, have fled.

Prince Chun's recent edict, in which he declined to permit any interference from the Dowager Empress Yehonala, has cleared the throne from any possible domination of the clan of women, at least until the new emperor, Prince Pu Yi, assumes power.

Yuan Shi Kai is co-operating with Chang Chi Tung, who is acting as the regent's chief counselor. The government admits that it was dissensions among two or three princes which inspired the edict calling upon all for implicit obedience.

It is believed here that Prince Ching will retire from his office as head of the foreign board after the mourning period.

CONSCIENCE FUND OF \$20,000.

Capitalist Gave Notes Before Death to Woman He Injured.

Los Angeles, Cal., Nov. 23.—Suit was filed today by Mrs. Melissa E. Funk of Attica, Ind., to collect \$20,000 worth of notes from the \$200,000 estate of Theodore P. Bunnell, founder of Grand Junction, Colo.

Letters and promissory notes signed by Bunnell, which were filed in court, show that Bunnell when in Indiana fifty years ago injured Mrs. Funk, then Miss Melissa Zink. Stricken with remorse, he wrote many letters to Miss Zink begging forgiveness and sent her promissory notes payable from his estate. He died recently.

Sons at Unveiling of Sampson Window

Annapolis, Md., Nov. 23.—With impressive ceremonies the window placed in the new chapel at the Naval academy as a memorial to the late Rear Admiral William T. Sampson was unveiled. Midshipmen R. E. and H. E. Sampson, sons of the dead officer, took part.

Three Killed by Gas From Dynamite.

Westfield, Mass., Nov. 23.—Three workmen were killed by gas generated by a dynamite blast in the tunnel being built for the Springfield Municipal waterworks.

LEST WE FORGET.

The Old Academy Bell—Tradition or Fact?

SEVENTH ARTICLE.

In the fifth article of this series the writer gave some reminiscences of the old Honesdale Academy, incidentally mentioning Mrs. Chas. S. Minor, (who is still living within speaking distance of the institution to which so many of Honesdale's business and professional men are indebted for at least a good share of their education,) who, as Miss Nancy P. Brown, was one of its early instructors under the principalship of B. B. Smith. The article particularly specified the fall term of 1847 as the beginning of Miss Brown's engagement, and mentions, as not the least exacting of the duties which devolved upon her, the ringing eight times a day of the Academy bell, the very same bell which has assembled the succeeding generations of Honesdale school boys and girls from that day to this. Later in the story appears this paragraph in reference to the bell. "It has done duty here for three score and ten years, having been brought to Honesdale in 1848, before which date it was in use as a steamboat bell on the Hudson river."

In last Friday's issue of the Wayne County Herald, R. M. Stocker, historian of the Honesdale Presbyterian church, and regarded as an authority on local matters of early date generally, supplements the "Lest we Forget" article with a very entertaining account of the bell's relation to the churches of the borough's babyhood; and, while treating THE CITIZEN reminiscences very courteously, takes occasion to question the accuracy of our dates as connected with the bell, and pronounces our statement that it had been in use on a steamboat as "so improbable as not to need discussion."

Why so improbable? Mr. Stocker's appeal to his own book as authority does not justify his conclusion as to the absurdity of what he is pleased to term "the tradition" regarding the bell. Mrs. Minor came to Honesdale in 1847, only fourteen years after it was cast, and while the first trustees of the Academy who bought it, and brought it here, were in the prime of life. It gave voice from her hands many times a day for a year, and it is altogether likely that she soon became reliably posted by her experience as to its history. Is it presumable that the account given here was traditional? Does Mr. Stocker imagine that Col. Seely, or John Torrey, or any other of the trustees, or the principal, B. B. Smith, would have told her an apocryphal story about it?

It is safe to say that there is not another person living so likely to know the real history of the old Academy bell as Mrs. Minor, and it is to that estimable lady's own lips that the writer of these articles was indebted for the information which has elicited the Herald's hypercritical comments.

But Mr. Stocker insists that the bell was too fresh from the foundry when it came here to have done duty elsewhere, and again invokes his Church History as proof that he is right. But the book asserts that the bell was cast in 1833 and brought here in 1834. Surely a year or two afforded ample time for the steamboat people to find out that a part of their outfit was too large or too small, or otherwise unsuited to their purpose, and to discard it, or transfer it to other hands.

It is of course a delicate matter to question the accuracy of an author who appeals to his own statement as proofs of the reliability of his assertions, but on one point the "History of the Honesdale Presbyterian Church" is not cited as an authority, and we may with propriety turn to other sources of information for facts. Mr. Stocker, to show the absurdity of the idea that the Academy bell could ever have been used on a steamboat says: "As applying steam to boats was in its infancy in 1834, something of that kind (the alleged tradition) might have impressed itself upon the pioneers of Honesdale."

If Mr. Stocker will do us the favor to call at THE CITIZEN sanctum, we will be pleased to show him a copy of Poulson's American and Daily Advertiser, printed in Philadelphia on Friday morning, July 23, 1813, containing a picture of a fine sidewheel steamboat, with dense smoke issuing from its funnel, and underneath it, the following advertisement:

"The Accommodating Steamboat Twins will commence running June 27, 1813, from William Poole's wharf, upper Market street ferry across the Delaware to James Springer's Ferry. The boat being conveniently constructed and allowed by judges to be the best adapted for the convenience of passengers and Carriages of any kind, is constructed for crossing the Delaware. Gentlemen and Ladies can be accommodated in the most agreeable manner, without being exposed to the inconveniences hitherto so disagreeable."

WILLIAM POOLE,
JAMES SPRINGER.

So it would appear that if steamboating was "in its infancy" in 1834, the infant must have been a pretty lusty one—to have attained its majority in fact,—as it was sufficiently developed just twenty-one years before that date, to make the above demand for recognition.

But our critic doubtless can find in his own library abundant information as to the application of steam to the propulsion of boats. If he will take down the third volume of the "Imperial Reference Library," he will find under the head of "Robert Fulton," the following:

"Fulton had the satisfaction of proving, in 1807 (twenty-seven years before 1834) that steam could be applied to the propulsion of vessels with entire success. His achievement excited universal admiration, and from that time steamboats were rapidly multiplied on the waters of the United States. His first steamboat, called the Clermont, (of 1,440 feet keel and 16½ feet beam) made a progress on the Hudson of 5 miles an hour. His second large boat on the Hudson was built in 1807."

There still remains the fact that the types made the writer say that the bell had done duty in Honesdale since 1848. That this date was written and should have been printed 1838, is made evident from the fact that the time elapsed from that year to this is stated in the same sentence to have been "Three score years and ten."

HARRISBURG LETTER.

Nov. 23d.—Notwithstanding the vigorous efforts and watchful care exercised by Dr. Leonard Pearson, the State Veterinarian, and Secretary Wilson of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, the foot and mouth disease has made considerable progress the past week, and cases are known to exist in thirteen counties. While it is believed that the spread has been checked, the situation requires every person connected with the quarantine to be constantly on the alert. Secretary Wilson is in the State studying the case, and will visit Buffalo to ascertain why and how any suspects were allowed to come into this country, the outbreak apparently being due to a laxity on the part of the U. S. Inspectors.

Several hundred cattle and swine have been put to death, and a thorough fumigation of barns, stables and premises generally has been made. Some apprehension has been felt lest the price of beef and milk should be advanced on account of the plague; but so far none has been made. The western beef seems to be entirely free from any difficulty, and the larger portion of the eastern supply is from that source. England has stopped all shipments to that country from here for the present, though the embargo may last only a few months. Governor Stuart has urged the utmost vigilance and care, promising every aid the State can furnish to stamp out the disease, and in an emergency of this kind, it is likely that an unusual demand may be made upon the State for money to reimburse the farmers for the loss of their cattle.

The discussion on the matter of good roads is a healthy sign, and means that more roads will be built. It does not necessarily mean that the State will go into the business of building roads in one particular locality or any one class. An automobile road from Philadelphia would be ideal, but its benefit to the farmers of Wayne county or Bradford would be trifling. The State can afford to and should appropriate at least \$2,500,000 annually for twenty years, for good roads, and secure the needed revenue by taxation. Some different plan from the present should be followed. Instead of a mile or two here and there in different sections of the State, a system should be planned and followed. Cities and large towns should be connected, and the main arteries of traffic should be improved. The State should not only construct the roads, but repairs to such roads should be made under State supervision, by competent supervisors. The cost of construction, inspection, repair, etc., should be kept at the minimum figure, and the State should get value received for every dollar expended. To bring about this condition the present law should be amended, and a proper one passed, giving the State the benefit of the past few years' experience. Commissioner Hupfer is an interested and intelligent official, but is hedged by limitations.

Recent developments indicate the probability of a treaty of peace over what promised to be an interesting fight on the Speakership of the next House of Representatives. Mr. McClain has made some progress in his candidacy, and so far the opposition to him has not crystallized on any candidate. It looks as though the real fuss is mostly a sparring for good places on the various committees to be named by the Speaker, and that can be easily adjusted, once an understanding is arrived at.

N. E. HAUGE.

A Welcome Visitor.

Rev. and Mrs. John R. Atkinson, of Elizabeth, N. J., who have been paying the parents of the latter, Mr. and Mrs. Christian Dorflinger, of White Mills, a visit of several days, a portion of the time having been spent with Honesdale relatives and friends, returned to their home on Monday last. On Thursday evening Mr. Atkinson was a guest of the Exchange club, participating in the nineteenth annual banquet of that organization, and making one of the most acceptable addresses of the occasion. His theme was "The Game of Life," and his argument the necessity of playing the game wisely and well, through a careful attention to all of its controlling details and a wise adoption of every proper aid to worthy achievement. He drew from the marvelous success of Christy Mathewson on the ball field an apt illustration of this theory, relating a conversation with our old-time and now world-famous pitcher, in which the latter attributed the victories he had achieved to careful study of the methods of his opponents, through which he was enabled to vary his tactics so as to suit each particular emergency which confronted him in the progress of the game. As an after-dinner speaker, notwithstanding the presumable limitations of his calling, Rev. Mr. Atkinson takes rank among the most witty and entertaining, as well as instructive and helpful. His well-known gifts as a pulpit orator attracted large congregations to the services conducted by him at Grace Episcopal Church, on Sunday last, morning and evening. He speaks entirely without notes, and it may be said practically without texts. At the morning service his discourse was based on the parables of the Saviour, and he drew from them such lessons of forbearance and love and forgiveness as most deeply impressed his hearers. His evening sermon dealt with the miracles performed by the Christ, which he contended were no more gracious, uplifting and convincing as to Divine power than the wonderful manifestations observed of all in our everyday life. He conveyed the idea that the majestic sweep of the sun, the magnificent spectacle of the star-studded heavens, the grand flow of rivers, the swelling of the mighty ocean, the mysterious working of the human mind and the tireless pulsations of the human heart, are all miracles, farther indeed beyond the comprehension of man than the turning of water into wine or the raising of the daughter of Jairus. On Sunday afternoon Mr. Atkinson filled an appointment at Indian Orchard.

The Man of the Hour.

The coming next Tuesday night, Dec. 1st, to the Lyric, of William A. Brady and Joseph R. Grismer's production of George Broadhurst's political satire, "The Man of the Hour," makes interesting the story as to how a theatre was found for it in New York city.

When Messrs. Brady and Grismer made their production of the play last Nov., it was the belief that a New York city playhouse was in readiness for it. When the owner of the playhouse traveled from New York to Albany to see the original performance, he drew out, expressing the fear that the play might be regarded as an affront to Mr. Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany leader, and he feared that, in such a case, there might be political reprisals. In vain did Messrs. Brady and Grismer seek to change the owner's mind; the latter obstinately refused to house a play which he said was aimed directly at heads of the Tammany Hall leaders and the "big guns."

There was nothing to do but to take the play on a tour. No extensive arrangements were made regarding a route, for Messrs. Brady and Grismer wished to be prepared to dash into New York city as soon as an opening should offer. One did offer, soon thereafter—and the theatre was the Savoy, owned outright by T. D. Sullivan, most conspicuous of all Tammany politicians. He was a visitor the second night of the play, when he stood up and cheered the actors at the end of Acts II and III.

After nine years' coaching China is to have a constitution in 1917. The first steps will be fusion of existing local governments, financial and army reforms, with elections the second year, school and tax problems the third year, and so on. About 1925 the "uplift in rural districts" will be due to arrive, and by that time the United States will be able to give Chinese statesmen some pointers.

Shells All Around.

Kind Lady—And you say at Chickamauga you were where the shells were thickest?

Sandy Pikes—Yes, mum. I passed through that town stowed away in a ear full of egg crates.—Chicago News.